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FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Ambition & Glory.

CANTO 1st

Through the dark mists of Heathen ages past,
When War, and Death, rush'd like a stormy blast;
When Cruelty and Rapine scour'd the land,
And Superstition wav'd her furious brand,
Trace we the time. Nor let the timid muse,
Though weak she strike the chords, her aid refuse.
Retracing centuries, which ebbing time
Has wrapp'd in doubt and mystery sublime,
Say, ye who love to scan th' historic page,
And mark the lapse of time from age to age;
Ye who can feel and weep for human woe;
Swells not your heart with an indignant glow
Of feeling, whilst ye read the baleful scroll
Which teems with blood, and strife, from pole to pole!
Dark Desolation, thy demoniac track,
We note in scenes remote, and times far back,
And, still unsated, view thee stride the globe,
O'er Nature spreading WAR's empurpled robe;
And Discord, thy precursor, in his flight
From dens of darkness, the abode of night,
With pestilential vapors taints the heart,
And man 'gainst man still points the deadly dart.
Yet worse than all, that curse of human race,
Ambition shines, in GLORY's borrow'd grace.
Still th' historian stains his ample page,
Recording deeds of blood and acts of rage.
Yes! though a beam of heav'nly light is shed,
And radiant Truth through every clime has spread,
Though Heav'n in mercy has reveal'd its grace,
Forbidding man its image to deface,
Yet, yet, the murd'ring tribe in guilt array'd,
Exhausting worlds, pursue their bloody trade.
When "Macedonia's Madman" led his horde,
The fate of millions hung upon his sword;
Around him rag'd the mad'ning din of war,
And Conquest's crimson banner wav'd afar.
(a) Where Hellespontus rolls his silver tide,
The full-mann'd boats its swelling waves divide.
Thence mad Ambition takes its wayward course;
Love's truckless path becomes the path of Force:
And Philip's daring son his armies pours
On Asia's fertile plains and peaceful shores.
(b) Darius' countless legions melt away,
Devoted victims to impetuous sway.
From clime to clime what Alexander bore
His floating banners, dipp'd in human gore,
"To fields of death infuriate warriors led,"
And millions at the shrine of Madness bled.
Wielding the wretched multitude at will,
At his command they march, they fight, they kill.
For *them* arise no storied urn or bust,
No honor marks where sleeps *Plebeian* dust;
But him, who violates all human laws,
On him the cringing world bestows applause.
For general suff'ring's rear'd no monumental brass,
The *many* rank not in th' heroic class.
Vain world! thy proud distinctions soon must cease,
And in another *who* will be at peace?
Not those, who *only* boast the conq'ror's wreath;
Not those, who sell their fellow men to death;
Not those who deaf to *conscience* rear a name,
Written in blood, and garnished by fame!

(a) Now the Dardanelles, rendered famous by the death of *Leander*, who, lur'd by his love for *Hero*, a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, used to cross it by torch-light, held from a tower on the opposite shore. One tempestuous night he found a watry grave, and Hero precipitated herself after him.

(b) Alexander invaded Persia to punish Darius, because *his ancestors* warred against the Greeks. According to Diodorus, the Persian army was 600,000 strong. The Macedonians did not exceed 30,000. He passed the Granicus, a river in Bythynia, and defeated them. At Issus, on the confines of Syria, the Persians lost 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse. Justin and Curtius relate that Alexander did not lose 200 men and horse in battle, and that the wounded were very few. This was *murder on a grand scale*. If this be true, and the numbers of each army correct, every Macedonian must have killed more than *three* Persians. And this butcher in gross is called a HERO.

FROM THE SUN.

VERITAS No. IV.

To the People of Maryland.

I promised in my last to say something as to the denial of free suffrage by the leading federalists of Maryland. I mean then to refer you to their attempt to require an *assessment* of thirty pounds current money as a qualification for the exercise of the elective franchise. Under the old form of the constitution of our state, the mere *possession* of thirty pounds was deemed a qualification for a freehold. This method was calculated not only to corrupt the morals of the community, but if a property qualification was necessary, this arrangement did not subserve the end or purpose of the constitution. All parties saw the abuses of the then regulation, and the necessity of a change was obvious.—Here then was a full field for the defence of the rights of man; a fair opportunity for the exercise of patriotism; and a great theme for the spirit of pure legislation. Here was an eventful crisis;—here had men in power to decide whether *equality* or *aristocracy* should receive their sanction—and here was the great rock upon which parties split.—The cause was the rights and privileges of mankind. The object of republicans was to extend, while the sole aim of federalists was to diminish, these rights, and thereby sap the very principles of our government, and build up a monarchy upon the ruins of a free government. If these federal designs be corrupt and ruinous in theory, the vile attempt by this faction to produce them to practice must damn every agent in the scheme. Then behold the fact, look at the poison, and examine and admire the antidote. In the Maryland Legislature of '98 and '99 the federal party, ever anxious to crush the liberty of the people, endeavored to alter the old law of the *possession* of thirty pounds into an *assessment* of this sum, so that each man's right to vote would depend on the record of the county assessor. Here was a passport to corruption in the assessor's office, and pliant tools might be found to serve federal purposes.—Republicans resisted this scheme of oppression and, rather than contract the privileges of the people, they rose up in all their majesty, and, after a warm and earnest struggle, in 1800 they removed all property qualification either by *possession* or *assessment*. Alas! the hopes of *Federalists, Monarchists, Tories* and *Aristocrats* were blasted, for they had manifested all their design and willingness to oppress the people, and by the honesty of their opponents they were denied the power. I would now ask my reflecting countrymen whether this federal design deserves the *praise* or *execration* of honest men? But I need not ask the question; I need not ask the people whether they wish the unfettered exercise of the right of man, or whether they would rather obey the mandates of a few purse-proud, well-bred, high-minded federalists? Recollect, fellow-citizens, that the federalists of our own state planned this scheme of oppression; be aware too that many of these very men, these English principled demons of monarchy, are now candidates for your votes—remember their deed of '98, and anticipate the horrors which they will cause for the next *five years* and perhaps forever—remember that by electing federalists you renounce all claim to free suffrage hereafter—remember that when you give your votes to federal candidates in September next, you must bid adieu to that dear right which the republicans gained for you in 1810—remember that your next vote if given to federalists will be your last, and will be a sanction to federal depravity—remember that this federal faction would strike down the bulwark of liberty, the poor man's shield and the rich man's curb, FREE SUFFRAGE; and yet they have the audacity to solicit and the folly to expect your votes—remember that they would create amongst you their established church of England and discourage all other forms of worship and religion—remember that they will charter the late branch of the British Bank in our state—remember that they will not protect and encourage domestic manufactures, and that under their administration every man's coat must were the stamp of *English* manufacture—remember that they have refused any assistance to a domestic establishment in Kent county—remember that they wear near defeating the incorporation of the Union Manufactory of Maryland—remember that Mr. Pinkney, our late minister in England has declared that nothing but the conduct of the federalists in our own country prevented an amicable and honorable arrangement with England—remember that those men condemn Commodore Rodgers for chastising an insolent British sloop of war, and that they prefer believing the word of Capt. Bingham, to the declaration of Commodore Rodgers, because Bingham is an *Englishman*—remember, finally, that the republicans, in every stage of federal encroachment, have stood by the rights of the *people* and the independence of our country—be careful of your verdict.

FROM THE ANTHOLOGY.

Extracts from the letters of an American gentleman at Lisbon.

General Junot is said to be a favorite general of Bonaparte, of whom the following circumstance, relative to the origin of Junot's promotion, is related. Having occasion during an engagement to send a dispatch, and being unattended at the moment by any of his staff, he hastily demanded of some soldiers near him if there was one among them who could write. One of them answered that he could, and instantly stepped from the ranks. Bonaparte accordingly dictated to him a letter which was written on a drum-head. Just as he had finished, a ball struck the ground at his feet and covered him with dust, on which he coolly remarked that "it was a fortunate accident, as he wanted some sand." This *sang froid* so pleased the general that he promoted him on the spot.

Yesterday I saw the whole French army paraded. It was a most magnificent and imposing spectacle. The number on the field amounted to nearly twenty thousand. They were composed of full grown muscular veterans, though the countenances of many indicated extreme youth. Their appearance, especially that of the cavalry, was in the most eminent degree ferocious and martial.—Their accoutrements differ essentially from those of the British troops. The heavy dragoons, or cuirassiers, wear helmets of brass, and breast-plates resembling the ancient coats of mail, which they differ from only by being much thicker, and musket proof. These equipments are excessively burthensome and when once dismounted they are rendered helpless, but in a charge their shock is dreadful. I also recently witnessed another very interesting sight. Four thousand Spanish troops who had been prisoners to the French, were assembled to receive arms, presented them by the English, previous to their embarkation for Catalonia.

Lisbon still exhibits every where melancholy monuments of the ever memorable earthquake of 1755. Wherever you turn your eyes you can discover traces of the desolation and ruin occasioned by that fatal event. Broken arches and fallen columns lie on all sides as they were left at the period of this dreadful calamity, the remembrance of which is still appalling to the old inhabitants. They now startle at every shock. It is the epoch from which they date modern events. They are constantly retailing the dreadful scenes with which it was attended. I am acquainted with an old lady who remembers it as if were an event of yesterday. It forms the topic on which she is most fond of discoursing. She seems pleased to dwell with the minute garrulity of age on the horrors of the day, and to tell tales of the heart-rending scenes which ensued. What must have been the feelings of those who survived, to witness these scenes? Their situation, I think, could have been less enviable than that of the unfortunate victims who perished. To them how desolate must have appeared their native city!

It is impossible correctly to ascertain the number of people who perished by this tremendous and awful visitation. The accounts given differ greatly: but by the estimate which is deemed most accurate, no less than thirty thousand souls were swallowed up. Since this period shocks have been frequent, but none have been attended with any very serious consequences. It is supposed that the mode which has been adopted in the erection of modern houses enables them much more effectually to resist the force of a concussion, than the former manner in which it was usual to construct them. They are now built with a frame or skeleton of wood, the interstices of which are filled up with brick or stone, so that they will rock for some time without falling to pieces. There are two kinds of earthquakes, one is the undulatory motion, and the other the perpendicular. The former happens the most frequent, but the latter is much the most dangerous. The undulatory shake is very often slight.—Its sound is said to resemble the rumbling of a cart through an archway, or the noise of a horse galloping over the ground:

"Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum."

They only happen in winter, between the months of October and April. It is generally remarked that they accompany the first rains that follow a great drought, or that they occur when the weather is sultry. The severest shock which has been felt since the great earthquake, took place no longer ago than last November, and had it lasted but a few more seconds, it probably would have proved nearly as calamitous. My landlady says that the alarm was dreadful. To heighten the horror of the scene, it happened while the enemy was at their gates, and at the moment that their prince was leaving them. The people ran into the streets like lunatics, crying out *Misericordia*. The monks in the convent opposite lugged out St. Antonio, their never failing friend on all emergencies. A Frenchman, who lives next door, ran to the stable to saddle his horses and *ride off*. It was remarked by a priest to Pombal, that the destruction of the theatres in 1755 was an evident manifestation of the anger of God. "To what cause then," replied the minister, "do you attribute such a signal preservation of all the streets most noted for brothels?" For several years after the earthquake a stupor seemed to have ensued. The inhabitants were unwilling either to build, or to reside in that part of the city where its shocking effects were most evident.—The spot which chiefly suffered was the valley where the royal palace was situated. This was entirely swallowed up, and remained for many years in a state of desolation, until at length the new town was begun. From these ruins some very elegant streets have arisen, and it may be said that the misfortune, great as it was, has been productive of much good.

A sample of what Lisbon was may still be seen in those parts of the town which escaped demolition. In that quarter called the *Alfama*, which is evidently the most ancient part, the streets are ill paved, very irregular, and so narrow that the projections of the upper stories of the houses almost meet those of the opposite side, so that the sun and air are thereby excluded. These streets which are super-eminent in darkness, dirt, and stench, remain at this day nearly in the same state in which Lisbon is described by *Mariana* to have been at the time the town was taken from the Moors by Don Alphonso Henriquez, in the twelfth century. The houses are here narrow, lofty, with a great number of stories, and are *beautified* with a profusion of gothic and Moorish ornaments. The new streets which have been erected are all parallel and straight, intersecting each other at right angles. They are broad, perfectly uniform, and level. They stand in the valley which was totally destroyed. It is not a little singular that the limits of the earthquake should be so strongly marked. The houses on the steep declivity of the mountain immediately above, remained in a great measure uninjured. The house in which I lodge overhangs this valley, and notwithstanding its immense height, received no ill effects from the convulsion. A strict attention to uniformity is observed in the construction of the houses in the new town. They are five stories high, and are built of white stone. The appearance which they make is very handsome. They are not built like separate houses, so that on a coup d'œil, they seem rather to be the sides of immense palaces. On each side of the way there is a spacious foot-path, raised above the surface of the pavement, and flagged for passengers. It is defended against carriages by stone posts. The three principal of these streets commence in the large square called *Praca do Commercio*, which is the one bank of the river where the valley begins, and terminate in the *Praca do Rucio*. The center is called *Rua Augusta*, the others which are parallel to it *Rua da Prata* and *Rua d'Ora*, streets of silver and gold. They are inhabited by gold and silver smiths, and artizans in other metals, who, as is usual in the south of Europe, work on the ground floor, close to the door. Their shops make a most glittering and brilliant appearance, but your ears in passing by are assailed by such an intolerable din that it is scarcely possible to hear yourself speak. The noise is equally pleasant as that with which you are frequently entertained in the streets of London while walking in the wake of a waggon loaded with iron bars. The *Praca do Commercio* is the largest square in Lisbon. It is six hundred and ten feet long, and five hundred and fifty broad. Here was formerly the terrace or parade of the Royal Palace, called *terreiro do paco*. On the east it is bounded by the Tagus. The buildings which surround it are handsome and uniform, each wing terminating in a pavilion at the water's edge. One side is occupied by the public library and courts of justice. The others are appropriated to the Custom House and Exchange. Under the whole there is a spacious arcade, similar to the piazzas of Covent Garden, admirable for symmetry and strength, and equally useful as ornamental. From this square the Portuguese compute their latitude and longitude. In the center stands the celebrated equestrian statue of the late king. It is of brunze, and was cast in one entire piece, which is said not to have occurred in any work of similar magnitude since the restoration of the art. Altogether, it is the noblest work of the kind I have ever seen. The appearance of the figure and horse is strikingly magnificent. The statute is elevated on a lofty pedestal, adorned with emblematical groups, which do equal credit to the taste and execution of the sculptor, whose name was *Joachim Machado de Castro*. Among them the fine figure of an elephant is particularly conspicuous. The founder's name was *Bartholomew da Costa*. The bust of the *Marquis de Pombal*, who was the chief promoter of the undertaking, formerly adorned the front of the statue. This was displaced by the dastardly resentment and dirty malignity of his triumphant enemies after his fall from power. In place of the portrait of this minister, they have substituted the arms of Lisbon. On being told of the circumstance, Pombal observed with as much magnanimity as sang froid, "I am glad they have done it: it was a bad likeness." At the other extremity of the new streets is the *Praca do Rucio*. Here is the great palace of the Inquisition. Over the pediment in the centre of the edifice is a group of figures representing religion trampling on a prostrate heretic. The caverns and dungeons are said to extend under a great part of the square, which is next in size to the *Praca do Commercio*. The houses which surround it are mostly mean and dirty. They are occupied chiefly by low wine shops and coffee houses, which consequently make it the grand resort of noisy politicans, tobacco smokers, idlers, and beggars. In each of these squares is an encampment of French.

The town is open on all sides, and without any other defence than the batteries and forts on the river. It is true that on an eminence in the old Moorish part of the town there is a small fortification called *O castello dos Mouros*, and by the English, the Castle of Lisbon: but this is merely a name. The fortress is very weak, and totally incapable of protecting the town against an attack, even were the inhabitants disposed to make trial of its strength. It is, however, of equal service to the Portuguese as if it were as strong as Gibraltar. They would defend one with the same gallantry as the other. Neither would be made use of by them for any other purpose than to fire salutes on a royal birth day, on the festival of St. Antonio, or on some equally important occasion. When the French approached, the guns of this castle maintained a most respectful silence.

There is here no court end of the town as in London. The nobility and gentry reside indiscriminately in all quarters. The most agreeable part is that which, from its elevated situation, and the salubrity of the air, bears the Spanish name of *Buenos Ayres*. This hill is the highest in Lisbon, and is chiefly chosen on account of its superior cleanliness, as a residence by the English who resort hither for the benefit of their health. The natives who live here are comparatively few. Earthquakes have also been always much less felt here in this situation, which is another reason of its being preferred by foreigners. Many of the houses in this quarter are handsome, and have not only large gardens contiguous, but you see vineyards, corn fields, and orange groves, interspersed among the buildings, which, when contrasted with the dirtiness of the streets below, give it an appearance exceedingly pleasant & rural. The view from the hill is very picturesque and extensive. Few of the houses in Lisbon have any thing very striking in their architecture, though many of them are dignified with the pompous appellation of palaces. They are generally four or five stories high, of which the attic apartments, from being the most airy and pleasant, are used as dining and drawing rooms. The bed chambers are in lower stories. In good houses nobody inhabits the ground floor, which is occupied as a coach-house or stable, and frequently by merchants as a warehouse for goods. Many of the palaces of the nobility, so nearly allied is their grandeur to meanness, are disgraced by having this part of the house appropriated as a dram-shop or decorated by the appendage of a barber's bason. The windows of the upper stories open into balconies, where during the heat of the day the Portuguese damsels sit under awnings of silk to inhale the refreshing breezes from the river, to make signals to some passing lover, or to listen to the music of the guitar. Their elevation, however, does not always protect them from the aromatic gales and sweet smelling odours of the inferior regions——"*Sounds and stinks come mingled from below.*" The interior decorations in houses of some of the nobility are very costly. The apartments in several which I have seen, now occupied by English officers, are magnificent, yet there is in them, though much splendor, but little taste, and a total absence of what an Englishman calls comfort. Notwithstanding it is frequently cold enough for a fire in the winter months, they never make use of either grates or chimneys. The windows are all thickly latticed with iron: and though jealousy is by no means out of fashion, these bars are seldom efficacious when opposed by inclination or a spirit of intrigue. The entrance to the houses is shocking. The street doors are usually left open. The hall doors are without knockers. On pulling a bell they are opened by a long string from above, and by an invisible hand, which reminds you of *Open sesame*, in the Arabian Nights. The situation of Lisbon is exceedingly eligible for a metropolis. The Tagus washes the foundation of the houses throughout the whole extent of the city. The harbor is deep and capacious. At present the river is entirely covered with ships. The Russian fleet, and many British men of war lie at anchor immediately opposite the town. The breadth of the river at its mouth is only a league. At the *Praca do Commercio* it is still narrower, but above the town it spreads itself into an immense bay, twelve miles from shore to shore.—The opposite bank of the river at

narrowest part, rises abruptly into steep precipices. The Tagus is navigable but little way above Lisbon. It runs between inaccessible rocks, and its current is broken by many rapids and cataracts. In the reign of Charles II. a proposition was made to the Portuguese government, by a company of Dutchmen, to trace roads over the rocks, to make dykes, and to cut sluices and canals, so as to facilitate the passage of boats as far as Madrid. They proposed also to render the Manzanares navigable which empties itself in the Tagus. The expence was to be defrayed by a tax levied on the conveyance of goods. Councils were forthwith held to deliberate on the expediency of the measure. The grave sages, however, of which they consisted, did not cherish so ardent an attachment to *artificial navigation* as that which was entertained by the celebrated Mr. Brindley, who was accustomed to speak of rivers with the most sovereign contempt. During his examination before the House of Commons, on being asked by a member, for what purpose he apprehended rivers to have been created? This gentleman is well known to have answered:—*To feed navigable canals.* The reply which was made to the proposal by these wise counsellors, after weighty consideration, was: "that as God had not seen fit to make those rivers navigable, it was clear proof that he did not choose they should be, so; therefore, to attempt to make them other than they were would be contradicting his providence." With this commendable determination these philosophers broke up the council. In Algrave they never prune a tree. It is thought irreligious to direct its growth. "God knows best, they say, "how a tree should grow."

The Portuguese historians, with a modesty peculiar to themselves, declare that the descriptions of Elysium, and of the garden of Eden, as given by the poets, are not even shadows of imagination, but real pictures of their country and its capital. Europe, says one of them, Antonio de Macedo, is the best of the four quarters of the world.—Spain the best part of Europe, and Portugal the best part of Spain. It is manifest, observes another, Luis Mendez de Vasconcellos, that the Europeans are superior to the rest of the world, and that they who inhabit the most temperate regions are the most perfect by nature. It is therefore evident that as Lisbon is situated in the most temperate aspect, the influence of the heavens must necessarily make its inhabitants most perfect of all in corporeal beauty, and mental excellence. The same grave author in a work called *O sitio de Lisboa*, which was written in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and has since been printed by the Academy, accordingly proves from Plato and Aristotle, that Lisbon is the first of earthly cities. A Portuguese divine, in speaking of the temptations offered to our Saviour by Satan, who showed him from the mountain all the kingdoms of the earth, exclaims: "Ah fortunate is it that the kingdom of Portugal was concealed from his view by the mountains of Spain, or our blessed Lord would never have been able to resist the offer." It is a common observation among them *Porem todos dizem, que o vinho de Portugal he a melhor terra do mundo.* 'All the world allows that our country is the finest on earth.' They also say, *Portugal he pequeno, porem he um turon he aznear.* 'Portugal is small, but it is a lump of sugar.' In proportion as the Portuguese think highly of themselves, they entertain for all other nations the most sovereign contempt. I was conversing with one of them a few days since, in whose company I chanced to be dining, upon the affinity of the Spanish and Portuguese idioms. On my observing that the provincial dialect of the Portuguese did not differ so much from Castilian as many provinces of the Peninsula, he struck me numb with astonishment by saying, "Provincial dialect do you call it, sir? Give me leave to observe, that it is our language which is pure, the Spanish is a corruption of the Portuguese, not ours of the Spanish." His impudence in making such an assertion as this rendered me incapable of giving him an answer. I had much difficulty to refrain from laughing in his face. Some one, who must have known little of the matter, has said that they had a good language, but that they did not know how to speak it. The fact is, their language is bad, and their manner of speaking it worse. I had rather hear the howling of their dogs, or the chimes of their bells, than listen to one of these jew-looking gesticulaters, swelling with self-importance like a bursting frog, and sputtering his gibberish. Though I can speak it fluently, I can never bring myself to defile my mouth with it. I always answer in Spanish. There is a Castilian Proverb: *Strike Spaniard of his virtue and he will become a good Portuguese.* Almost all proverbs are truths; never was one more so than this. Without a particle of the courage, nobleness, generosity, and frankness of the Spaniard, he has all his ferocity, and revengeful disposition, superadded to the qualities of cowardice, hypocrisy, infidelity, cruelty, meanness, and the most egregious vanity. Such is the general character of these courageous patriots. The Portuguese fear and hate a Spaniard. A Spaniard detests and despises a Portuguese. The present cause in which the two countries are engaged, is far from obliterating this national antipathy. I seldom see a Spanish soldier in the streets without hearing him loaded with approbious epithets by the rabble, and abused for being a Spaniard.

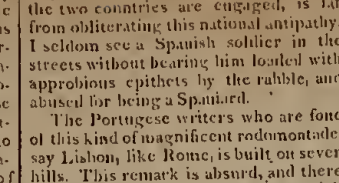
The Portugese writers who are fond of this kind of magnificent rodomontade, say Lisbon, like Rome, is built on seven hills. This remark is absurd, and there is no truth in it. The ground on which it stands is hilly, but no such division can be discovered. Of late Lisbon has increased rapidly in size. It is computed to be two leagues in length, but its breadth is narrow in proportion, seldom exceeding a mile, and oftentimes being very inconsiderable. The population from this extent might be supposed greater than it actually is, as the houses in many parts are laid out on a very large scale. The number of inhabitants, according to the most accurate statement, is upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand, of whom more than twelve thousand are shut up in convents.

From the Anthology.

NIAGARA FALLS

Have been materially changed during a century, if we may judge from the following description by father Louis Hennipin, who published a book of travels in the reign of king William, 1698. "Betwixt the lake Ontario and Erie there is a vast and prodigious cadence of water, which falls down after a surprizing and astonishing manner, insomuch that the universe does not afford its parallel. 'Tis true Italy and Sneedeland boast of some such things, but we may well say they are but sorry patterns, when compared to this of which we now speak. At the foot of this horrible precipice we meet with the river Niagara, which is not above a quarter of a league broad, but is wonderfully deep in some places. It is so rapid above this descent, that it violently hurries down the wild beasts, while endeavoring to pass it to feed on the other side, they not being able to withstand the force of its current, *which inevitably casts them headlong above six hundred foot high!*

"This wonderful downfal is compounded of two great cross streams of water and two falls with an isle sloping along the middle of it. The waters which fall from this horrible precipice do foam and boyl after the most hideous manner imaginable, making an outrageous noise more terrible than that of thunder; for when the wind blows out of the south their dismal roaring may be heard more than fifteen leagues off."



WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15.

Considerations on Robert Smith's Address.—Continued.

The first restrictive measure adopted by Congress was the Embargo: on which, as Mr. S. has not *expressed* any disapprobation of it, we shall not dilate. This measure was unfortunately abandoned, and substituted by the non-intercourse law of February, 1809. This law embraced four measures: 1. The exclusion of armed vessels of England and France; 2. The exclusion of the merchant vessels of the same powers; 3. A prohibition of importation from both; 4. A prohibition of our vessels from entering the ports of either.

It is well known that some provisions of this act proved to be inefficient, and difficult if not impossible to be carried into effect. It was illy evaded by Amelia Island and other places being made places of deposit; and it uselessly subjected all our trade to the necessity of giving bonds. In fact it was enacted under such circumstances as probably prevented a mature digestion of its details. It was expected that Congress at their extra session, commencing in May 1809, would have substituted other plans; but Mr. Erskine's arrangement, then thought in force, prevented any alteration of the system, since the arrangement with him was buttoned on that very act. The disavowal ensued, and the provisions necessary for the relief of vessels which had sailed under the arrangement necessarily precluded any salutary effect from the act.

When Congress met, in December, 1809, the non-intercourse law having in the mean time been revived as to Great-Britain by the President's proclamation, the subject was referred in the House of Representatives to the committee on our Foreign Relations, whose chairman, Mr. Macon, reported the bill to which his name has been given. This bill, no more than the non-intercourse or embargo had any connection with measures of defence, nor did it in the least preclude a preparation for war. It was simply an amendment of the non-intercourse, and consisted in a repeal of its two last provisions, viz. the prohibition of our vessels going to England or France and the non-importation, substituting therefor provisions against clandestine importation, and retaining the two last provisions, viz. the exclusion of the public armed vessels and of the private vessels of the belligerents.—And the only difference of opinion appears to have been whether these latter provisions should be retained or not. These provisions would have been salutary; but the whole was not of itself of a nature to have produced agitation, had not an artificial clamor, incomprehensible at the time, but the cause of which is now explained by Mr. Smith's publication and a reference to the papers where it originated, been raised against the bill, and an unwonted attempt made to persuade the people that its promoters intended the measure as a substitute for every thing. Nothing could be more remote from truth; for three were at that time, and we will speak of them presently, several *projets* from the different committees for extensive defensive preparations. This bill happened to come first upon the tapis.

It is said that Mr. Madison was in favor of this bill; which amounts simply to this: that he wished the merchant vessels of belligerents to be excluded whilst their hostile decrees continued in force, and thus to have given full employment to American shipping, with which the British then successfully competed for freight in our own ports, owing to the difference of duty in British ports on goods imported in American and those imported in British vessels, and at the same time provided against any evasions or violations of the law by prohibiting circuitous importation of foreign produce or manufactures. Mr. *Smith* on the contrary, it now appears, wished foreign vessels to be freely admitted. And he succeeded. British and French vessels were, according to his wishes, freely received in our ports from May 1810 to Feb. 1811. Had the bill in question passed, they would have been excluded. This is the measure which, to use his extraordinary expression, was *most fortunately not forced upon the nation.* How fortunately it would have been, compared with the adoption of Mr. Smith's system, if indeed he had any, let our readers judge.

But, for the facts that Mr. Smith was opposed to the measure, or that Mr. Madison was for it, we have only Mr. Smith's assertions. And without positively contradicting either of them, we think it susceptible of proof that if Mr. Madison was for that measure he was not for it alone; that he was unfriendly in favor of a non-importation or very high protecting duties combined with it. But the measure itself being ultimately defeated in the Senate, notwithstanding the large majority with which it passed the House of Representatives, the supporters of that bill were precluded from the opportunity of giving their support to any measure which they were disposed contemporaneously to adopt. Before we proceed to the sequel of our restrictive measures, and to the present non-intercourse, those for the defence of the country require consideration.

The message of the 3d of January 1810, to which Mr. Smith now says he had objections, recommended, in addition to the suggestion relative to an increase of our naval armament, the delegation to the Executive of a power to detach 100,000 men of the militia; an organization and classification of the militia; and the enlistment for a short period of 20,000 men to be held in a state of organization and readiness. We beg our readers to bear in mind that this message was subsequent to the introduction of Mr. Macon's report and bill, which were laid before the House on the 19th of the preceding month; and that recommendation was doubtless meant to accompany the adoption of that measure, which was not recommended in the message, it being already introduced into the House of Representatives, and a re proposition of it would have been supererogatory if not disrespectful to the House.

The provisions which were then recommended, Mr. Smith denominates *half-way measures*; and says he would have preferred "that the "abundant *physical resources* of the nation should "be *duly organized* and brought forth with a "*tone* that would unequivocally manifest at *home* "*and abroad* a determination to take a *manly* "*stand*." Here then we see clearly the bent of Mr. Smith's inclinations; here, if any where, we suppose, he will allow *his* policy to be developed. The MILITIA, the constitutional bulwark of defence, in his opinion constitute no part of the *physical resources* of the nation! Either this is Mr. Smith's meaning or he means nothing; for the President recommended to Congress to authorise the detachment of a sufficient number (100,000) in their present organization, and duly to organize the whole. The proposal to enlist *twenty thousand* men, too, was in Mr. Smith's view an inefficient measure. If the project of Mr. Madison was demonstrably wrong, and yet some measure of the kind was required, there must have been practicable some system which was demonstrably preferable. But the Secretary has been very guarded in not affording us the least intimation of the nature or extent of his plan, except that it was to be a *due* organization of our abundant *physical* resources. Wanting facts or even declarations, we must resort to inference to ascertain the substitute desired by Mr. Smith. What would he have substituted for these "*half-way* measures?" He did not want *militia*. He did not want men *for a short period*. He wanted therefore *a monstrous increase of the* STANDING ARMY. If the twenty thousand men had been recommended as such, it would in his opinion have been organizing and bringing forth the *abundant physical resources* of the nation with a *tone*, &c. &c. But, so far from this being efficient, it would have been a mere paper measure, worse than *half-way*. Even the old regiments of our peace establishment, deficient in men, could not then, on account of the impression made by the recent mortality in the Mississippi, have recruited their numbers. And the twenty thousand men (volunteers so called, but in fact regulars enlisted *when necessary and for a short period*) were the only "resources" if war had taken place, for taking Canada or any other pressing emergency, and would have afforded an opportunity, if necessary, to raise a regular army when the prospect of soon coming into action would more rapidly have filled its ranks. Mr. Smith's object, therefore, was solely the great patronage which would have been afforded by the appointment of officers to so large a corps, or at best his energy was displayed in his preference of a standing army. Here we again find Mr. Smith on ground truly federal.*

* We regret to say that this doctrine received the tacit acquiescence of the Senate at the last session, who permitted a report to lie on their table, which, under cover of state rights, went to annihilate our whole militia system, by denying the power of Congress to organize, as recommended by the President, the militia of the United States. Of this subject we may have something to say on some future occasion, its inconsistency with the old republican doctrine of a dependence on the militia must be self-evident. It only forced itself on our attention at this moment from the singular coincidence of circumstances; that the report in the Senate was made about the period of which we are speaking (March 6, 1810) by Mr. Smith's brother, Gen. Samuel Smith, of whom, however, we have no disposition to speak disrespectfully. We may nevertheless connect his doctrines, for no length of public service confers infallibility.

In this respect, as in the case of the bill concerning our commercial intercourse, Mr. Smith succeeded; not in doing any thing—for nothing was ever offered as a substitute; but in preventing any thing from being done. So that we had neither detachment of militia, nor organization of militia, nor classification of militia; nor volunteers, nor, by whatever name called, men enlisted to carry on the first campaign of a war, nor any other measure substituted. That Mr. Smith had much agency in producing the embarrassments of that session, and preventing any thing being done, cannot now be doubted; although we, who were in the dark, at that time could only wonder at the results we could not account for. This energy, which could not put up with a hundred thousand militia, a due organization of the whole body of perhaps a million of honest hearts and sound heads, and the enlistment of twenty thousand volunteers, by a singular hallucination of the late Secretary termed *half-way* measures—this energy, for which these measures were not sufficiently energetic, gave birth to nothing, matured nothing, prevented every thing.

Let us not here omit to notice the other measures of defence, or rather preparation for defence recommended by Mr. Madison in his several introductory speeches and not carried into effect, particularly the forming and instructing officers; the military academy; forming officers in corps, &c. Combine these steps recommended by him and not taken, with what has actually been done, viz. the substantial and permanent fortification of our most exposed points; the accumulation in our magazines of powder and military stores; the procuring an abundance of arms of every description, and a considerable quantity of artillery; the trebling of the army; combine all these together, and no fault can be found on that score.

But perhaps Mr. Smith means to intimate that the President should have recommended war. The message is charged with ambiguity. There is none. The President recommended the measures he wanted, and did not recommend war, because such a recommendation would have been improper on his part, as it is the province of Congress exclusively to declare war, and they had all the facts before them. It would have been injudicious until preparations were made for such a state of things, which preparations were recommended by the President. It would also have been objectionable, because incompatible with the policy, before stated, of not going to war with one belligerent whilst the other continued its orders or decrees. It has been the constant effort of government to obtain justice from both belligerents; and if not from both, at least from one, which would extricate the nation from the embarrassment of its situation, and enable it to assume a *tone*, &c. and "*unequivocally* manifest a determination "to take a *manly stand*, at home and abroad," in relation to the other. Hence the repeated provisions in our laws having that end in view, and propositions to the belligerents, in consequence thereof, by the Executive. Hence, among others, the act of May 1810, which Mr. Smith, adopting as the expression of the "decision" of the people the name by which it was baptized at his font, is pleased to call Macon's No. 2; to which, by the way, Mr. Macon was himself opposed.

After the preservation of any restrictive measures, or making any preparations in case of war, had been defeated, as it now appears, through the agency of Mr. Smith, it was proposed that the President should at least be enabled to make the proposition contained in that act to both belligerents; and, if either did revoke, that the exclusion of armed and merchant vessels should take place in relation to the other. The provisions thus to be contingently enforced comprised Macon's bill and non-importation; which proves, that if Mr. Madison was for this plan, he was, as before suggested, in favor of incorporating a non-intercourse in Macon's bill. Even this was opposed from the same quarter which had defeated its predecessor, but, "fortunately" did pass, and is the act of May 1810, one of the measures, in Mr. Smith's opinion "regardless of the prosperity and of the honor of the United States!" an assertion manifestly irreconcilable with the ground at any time taken by the Republican party. What, in the avowed opinion of the Republican party, did the *prosperity* of the United States require? A commerce free from any foreign restriction. What did the *honor* of the nation require? A revocation of edicts of the belligerents, which, if submitted to, would deeply wound it; would in fact destroy our independence. We had to contend with two nations; and could only come in collision when a recession of one from its anti-neutral ground should enable us with honor to come in contact with the other. How then were our honor and prosperity most regarded: by an unqualified submission to these edicts, or, by such a measure as should induce one or both to repeal, and place us in opposition to contend with the recusant? For be it remembered the choice was confined to these two alternatives, by the rejection of every thing else that was offered. Mr. Smith conceived the latter course to be regardless of our prosperity and honor. The inference is irresistable—and we must resort to inference when it is the only test allowed to us—Mr Smith was for the former alternative; for unqualified submission; and this, perhaps, he would have considered as regardful of the prosperity and honor of the United States! The People of the United States, we trust, put a different construction on the matter; & those whose ears have been stunned & senses confused by a clamor against the Law of May 1810, as a "submission bad," will properly estimate the views of those who opposed it with this argument, when they learn that their policy was to have rejected even that law, which produced the non-intercourse with England now in force. They will discover that Mr. Smith, who thought in Jan. 1810—if indeed he had any thought or plan at all; and if he had none he had no title to cavil at those of others—that war was necessary against G. Britain; in April of the same year, as he avows, became and in Feb. 1811 still continued inimical to the only measure which has removed the great objection to assuming proper ground towards her, and charges the President with partiality to France; whilst he only proves on his part, that he used every endeavor to defeat the measures proposed in 1810, and the non-intercourse act of 1811, which was a necessary consequence of the retraction by France of her anti-neutral attitude in respect to the United States.

We trust we shall, after this, hear no more of a *want of energy* in Mr. Madison's conduct respecting our foreign relations, especially not as contrasted with the policy of Mr. Smith, as deducible from his address. The charge of subserrience to France, rests on no better foundation.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Fifty-four is the number of American vessels, captured and sequested at different times by the British, which have been confiscated by the late decision of Sir William Scott under the Orders in Council. Those will now feel, who would not before see, the operation of this anti-neutral system. As we are not possessed of the means of information, we will thank those who have, any of the Federal prints for instance, to inform us, how many vessels have been confiscated or destroyed under the Berlin and Milan decrees?

After perusing the following articles we shall be obliged to any of the same gentlemen to furnish us with a list of vessels confiscated under the British Orders in Council in the Provincial Admiralty Courts, in addition to those condemned in England:

"The brig Fahmaahmaah, whose capture off the Hook we some time since mentioned, has arrived at Halifax, and has been tried and cond and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court, for breach of the blockading orders. *N. Y. Gaz.*

More Condemnations.—By an arrival at Wiscasset from Ireland, Cork papers are received to 23d of June. They contain nothing in addition to the intelligence already received, except that on the 22d of June *all the American vessels received their condemnation that were in the cove of Cork, that had been bound to French ports*, on the same ground that Judge Scott condemned the Fox and others, as stated in our last.—So we go. *Bos. Pat.*

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated, Halifax, July 24, 1811.

"Although there appears more prospect of war than for some time, yet as President Madison is so clearly proved to be a Frenchman (by Mr. Smith) it cannot be a popular measure, without some aggression on the part of the British. The frigate Guerrier left this place lately *with her name in large letters on her foretopsail.* She is one of the finest ships the British navy mounts 50 guns." *Federal Gaz.*

[We trust this vessel is not intended to do the job to which the Little Belt found herself incompetent. But if she makes the attempt, let it be remembered that she is a *fifty-gun* ship.]

[We insert the following communication to gratify the writer, and not because we are disposed to attach any importance to it. There are doubtless ill-disposed men in all communities, who have become dissatisfied with their situation and long for change. It cannot therefore be expected that the Louisiana country would be free from them. The easiest plan, however, for those in Louisiana or elsewhere, who long for British sway, would be to sell their land, for which, notwithstanding hard times, they can always get a good price, and depart forthwith, from a country whose blessings they are so little entitled or calculated to share, to regions more congenial to their sordid tempers.]

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Gales,

Sir—The following is an extract of a letter received a few days since, from a gentleman who resides in Opelousas. I wish you to insert it in your Intelligencer that an opportunity may be given to correct the information it contains, if it be not true, and if true that the citizens of the middle states may receive that intelligence with respect to the affairs of the Union which is essential to their preservation and welfare.

Yours, T.

"I assure you that the people on the western waters plant for disunion—they speak loudly against the government of the United States, and declare, on all occasions, their preference of a monarchy. The planters can get nothing for their produce—they are told it is the fault of government—they have no native attachments to a republic, and prefer a form of government similar to that they have been raised under, and so great is the influence of interest that they wish for the government of England in preference to all others, because, say they, we could then sell our cotton and go where we please, for England owns the seas. They declare they ought to support no government longer than they can prosper under it. This is a gloomy but true picture, and, from what I can discover, if things do not alter so that they can dispose of their produce, I will lose my head if they do not declare in opposition to government, seize upon New Orleans and invite the protection of England. Several suspicious characters have lately been here, surveying the country, enquiring as to the manner of saving provisions and other things necessary for an army."

AMENDE HONORABLE.

From the Federal Republican of Aug. 1.

"The former Editors of the Federal Republican, Mr A. C. Hanson and Mr. Lucas more, owe it to Mr. Irvine, to justice and themselves to declare that the several publications in the Fed.

Republican of September 9th and 12th, 1809, and some subsequent papers intimating that Baptist Irvine had left his native country to avoid punishment, are discovered, on enquiry, to be *utterly unfounded.*"

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Gales,

At this juncture when Congress, the President and all the heads of departments are in recess, and your paper is not much occupied with public proceedings, you may find room, perhaps, for the following strictures on the two acts of Congress which passed at the last session for the incorporation of the Bank of Washington and the Union Bank of Georgetown. We have waited with some impatience to insert these strictures in the National Intelligencer, because it is read, we presume, by every member of the Federal Legislature, whose notice we wish to attract, in a special manner, on the present occasion.

The two charters above mentioned are, in our humble opinions, nullities, till the stockholders have determined whether they will or will not accept them on the conditions specified. For our own parts, we, who are deeply interested, protest against both, as gross departures from the articles of association under which we subscribed. By those Articles the President and Directors were authorised to apply to Congress for charters, and "to accept them, *when agreed upon*, with the concurrence of nine directors," but not to accept them upon *any* conditions. They were only authorised to accept them upon *such* conditions as should be conformable to the *essential* principles of the Association, and *when agreed upon* by the stockholders at a general meeting. A different interpretation would be absurd. If Congress had required *half* the capital for a charter, no man, in his right senses, will say that the concurrence of nine directors, according to the true intent and meaning of the association, would have bound the stockholders to make that sacrifice. So neither can the concurrence of nine directors bind the stockholders in a case where they are deprived of their just rights of suffrage, and may *thereby* be subjected to the loss of their *whole* stock. The conclusion is but too evident when it is recollected that the directors are not restricted by any qualification, but a *mock* one, and may not only have little or no interest in the institution, and consequently no fellow feeling for their constituents, but may be governed in all their doings by their own private views and interests. If any one in this *golden age* should be disposed to think this an uncharitable insinuation, let him turn to the two acts and see the *novel mode* of voting which is there prescribed, and which certainly might have been prevented by the directors, who were on the spot during the slow passage of those acts through the various forms of Legislation, and whose incumbent duty it was to have endeavored to make the charters correspond as nearly as possible with the Articles of Association. To this *novel mode* we object. To this *novel mode* we never will submit, whilst there is one virtuous Virginian in Congress capable of raising his voice against it. Why and for what purpose the old established *alternative* of voting by proxy, free and untrammelled, so wisely and *fairly* continued in the charter of the Bank of Alexandria, and *expressly agreed* upon in our articles of association, should have been abolished, and the *novel mode of voting by ballot only*, with the signature of a magistrate tacked to it, introduced, the President and directors are called upon, thus publicly, to explain. We country stockholders, and perhaps we hold three-fourths of the stock, can see in it nothing but the cunning contrivance of a town minority to trick us the country majority out of our votes, by creating difficulties, which will be to some insurmountable, to others extremely troublesome, and to all unnecessarily vexatious. Through total ignorance of the characters proper to be chosen we cannot form a ticket of directors. We must confide altogether in some friend to make out one for us, and this renders the change, from the old established mode, both ridiculous and mischievous, since it is in fact, as to any *good* purpose, a change in *form* only and not in substance; but as to BAD purposes it is a very substantial, injurious, and mortifying change. Under the *old mode* we country stockholders having once selected our proxy had no further trouble. We were always sure to be represented. Under the *new contrivance* we are put to a great deal of unnecessary trouble every year, and may often, by absence or sickness, or delays and accidents of various kinds, for we cannot always get magistrates here in the country to officiate when they are wanted, and we have no notaries public, be wholly unrepresented. In case of death, *after* our ballots are formed and transmitted, and *before* the election comes on, when the interval may be too short for our correspondents to acquaint us with those deaths in time for us to substitute other names with all the requisite formalities and to re-transmit them, we are *entirely deprived of our right of suffrage.* In some neighborhoods we have no convenient post-offices, and our private conveyances to the district are very rare. Where we happen to have post-offices the communication is so tardy and so irregular, owing to the carelessness of country post-masters, which all the vigilance and assiduity of our able and judicious post-master-general cannot entirely prevent, that we can do nothing by letter, with any certainty, on the *spur* of an occasion. These are evils to which the *town* stockholders are not subjected.

We ask then, in the name of republican virtue and republican justice, how it has happened that Congress should have given this decided advantage over the industrious, useful and honest cultivators of the soil, to town lougers and town speculators? Was it not enough that they possess the entire command of the farmer's capital, and use it almost exclusively to their own benefit? For very few of us come in for any share of the discounts, and none of us for any portion of the *accommodation* that is so lavishly granted to them. It will be no satisfactory answer to say "that this *novel mode*, of which we complain, was made *general* by Congress, & was extended to the Potomac and Farmer's banks, as well as to the Washington and Union banks," because it is believed that the presidents and directors, as well as the stockholders of the two former were displeased at it, and do now object to it, suspecting that it was *artfully* extended to them, in order to disguise the motive for introducing it into the latter. That Congress had a right (if indeed either they or the states have any right to grant *exclusive privileges in trade* to individuals or to bodies corporate, a great constitutional nail, that, in all the discussions about banks, has never been struck fairly on the head!) to stipulate the terms on which they would grant charters to the banks, we admit. But we deny—and this is the conclusion that we mean to draw from the foregoing remarks, that the directors have any right or power to accept of them, *without first obtaining the consent of the stockholders at a general meeting where the votes must be taken according to the original articles of association.*

By the articles of association of both banks, it was very properly declared, "that every share shall entitle the proprietor to one vote." By the charter this just apportionment is entirely destroyed, and the weight, which ought to be attached to *our country property*, is given to *town persons*, without property, comparatively speaking. In other words, those who have little or no interest in the banks, but to get our money out of them, have the sole management of them, whilst we who possess three-fourths of the stock are reduced to mere cyphers. This we take to be a perversion of every moral and every political principle, without one single solitary argument to support it, except such as may be drawn from the fanciful and fantastic theories of an ill digested and impracticable system of democracy. This deprivation of an elective franchise, *proportionate* to the *interest* of the stockholder, is so *radical* a change in the fundamental articles of the association, that the charters cannot be valid, till it is ascertained, at a general meeting, in the manner before mentioned, whether the great body of stockholders will or will not acquiesce in them. For our parts we had rather the banks should go on without charters for ever than accept of them upon such an equal and unjust terms. If the *personal rights* of the single-share town stockholder had been, any way, involved in the apportionment of the voters, we should not have cared how much of the democratic leven had been kneaded into it. But when the *rights of property* are *alone* concerned, we must be Virginians enough to stickle for the freehold principle. If our right of suffrage be not adequate to the protection of our property it is a mockery in Congress to have granted it at all, and will be burlesque in us to attempt to exercise it. This right under these charters is *not* adequate to protect our property from the town stockholders, who may, with a very scanty interest in the banks, out vote us, and swallow up the hard earnings of our agricultural toil in their speculations. Representation and taxation ought to be reciprocal, but here we are liable to be taxed in accommodation paper, in high salaries, in the building or buying of banking houses from favorites and family connections, and in divers other ways, to the utmost extent of our stock, without any chance of participation, and without the necessary means of self defence. For the small portion of *suffragious* power (if I may coin a word) which the charter grants to us in one breath, it takes away in the next, by the *novel mode* in which we are required to exercise it, and of which we have so loudly complained already. We are represented like the people of England —*virtually*—and, of course, like them, *virtuously!* Though it must be allowed that their borough representation is preferable to our bank representation. There, the representative of a borough, if he has it in his power to abuse the interests of others, has, nevertheless, generally speaking, a great stake of his own in the nation to defend. But *here* our bank representative, whilst he can injure our interests, has often little or nothing of his own in bank to care about. Ten dollars in the one, and fifteen dollars in the other bank *is all the interest* that a director is required to possess. A mighty security to us, truly, for the management of our hard-earned thousands! the qualification for directors then is not only no qualification at all, but it is worse than none. It is a deception, preposterous at once and inconsistent — For though *the principle* of *interest* in the institutions is admitted to be *essential*, yet they are permitted to act without *any interest at all!* If no person had been eligible who did not possess, bona fide, 500 shares, there would have some security, provided this restriction had been fenced in and guarded against invasion, as might easily have been done. But, at present, as to as country stockholders, to speak in blunt honest republican language, the charters are cheats. They cheat us out of our votes, which is, in fact, to cheat us out of our property. At the next session application will be made to Congress for the necessary amendments.—The two acts of incorporation are so incorrectly drawn, particularly the act concerning the Union bank, that they *must* be amended, and whilst Congress are curing one defect, they may cure the rest. But, defective as the charter of the Union bank is, that of the W. B. is *more* objectionable in its apportionment of the elective franchise. How did this difference happen? If Congress acted upon *general* principles, why were not the two charters alike in this respect?

Suspicions are created extremely unfavorable to *somebody*, and compel us to request that you will enquire, for the satisfaction of your country subscribers, by *whose* contrivance Congress were made the innocent instruments of doing all this injury to us

COUNTRY STOCKHOLERS

[COMMUNICATION.]

"*A prophet hath no honor in his own country.*"

One of the reasons why America, at this day, hath so few celebrated men is, perhaps, not that few men are worthy of celebration; but that few receive it. This was my reflection lately on hearing a sermon from the lips of Mr. Sneethen, at the Methodist church in Georgetown. The science of christianity, the lights whereof we are assured will continue to shine more and more unto perfect day, has certainly made rapid advances in this gentleman's mind: a science, whose excellence hath been mocked so often, by the prophane, the enthusiastic, the irrational, and the hypocritical; may now be viewed by the curious enquirer after truth, in its purity. Such is the opinion of

A HEARER.

"*Wonders will never cease.*"

From the Evening Post of Saturday.

"We do not discover that any event of moment has turned up in Europe since our last advices from that quarter, to encourage a hope that we are soon to be relieved from the present embarrassed state of commerce, *which the two great contending nations brought about*, and which is felt more or less by every nation on the globe."

Every man of sense, who can divest himself of foreign attachments, will acknowledge the truth of the above extract. That the two great contending nations have been the cause of the embarrassments with which our commerce is shackled, is as plain to the senses as noon day. We hope after this to hear no more from the Editor of the Post, charging the administration of our own country with bringing about the embarrassments our commerce is labouring under; but rather that he will advise his readers to rally round the government, who are pursuing measures the best that can be devised, to extricate our commerce from the unjust and tyrannical restrictions imposed upon it by France and England. *Pub. Ad.*

It is now understood pretty generally that the British government will not be contented with a repeal of the French decree *so far as regards the United States*, but that we must secure a *general abstract* revocation of the same. The United States are at present the only neutral nation, and this requisition seems at first only to present a formal obstacle, but on a closer inspection the subject presents itself in a more important light. Suppose South America should declare herself a free, sovereign, and independent nation, and become a neutral power, the French decrees, as they exist now, would in such an event, apply to and include South America. And we are now called upon by Great Britain in case of such an event to protect South America from the French regulations. "*What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?*" The same would apply to Russia or any other nation. If we secure our neutral rights from violation by France, Great Britain can have no possible claim on us by retaliation. The truth lies in a narrow compass. Great Britain has no inclination to do us justice, and the sooner we prepare for the contest, the less vulnerable we shall be. It will assuredly come unless a change takes place in the councils of Great Britain.

Democratic Press.

RUMOROUS.

For want of some other anecdote, bon mot, or jeux d'esprit, under this head, we copy the following from the *Daily Gazette* of this morning. *Colum.*

[*Important*—if correctly considered by Congress.]

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, to their correspondent in this city, dated June 10, 1811.

"It will not escape your observation, that in Sir William Scott's judgment, there is a very strong hint that your government will feel itself in justice bound to *make good the losses* sustained by your citizens, for acting in conformity to the President's declarations as to France; should that declaration appear to have been unduly made."

We can assure the public, that the letter of capt. Bingham to admiral Sawyer, giving an account of the affair between the sloop of war Little Belt and the United States' frigate President, which originally appeared in this paper is no forgery, but a genuine letter.

Even. Post.

From the Norfolk Ledger. (A Federal Paper.)

Our readers will find the foreign intelligence in this day's paper, of more than ordinary interest. The affair of the Little Belt, (if we judge from the angry tone of the ministerial paper, the Courier,) has excited considerable sensation in England—this might have been anticipated, as the official account of commodore Rodgers had not been received, and the printed account was, it is said, contradicted by private letters. The authors of these letters were highly culpable, because we believe, until the accounts from Halifax were received, it was no even surmised, that the attack was made by the President, and even now, we have as much right to believe our commander's statement as the British have to believe their's. As to the explanations which it appears are expected from our government, none can be given, because the fact of making the attack is denied. We expect the great influence which the navy has in the British government will be exerted upon this occasion, to produce what has long been desired by the navy, a war with this country. If we are correctly informed the naval interest is all powerful in the councils of that country. The result is awful, and we, for our part, do not see how a war, or an immediate accommodation, can be longer avoided; the present state of things cannot last longer.

The condemnation of the vessels carried into England, under the orders of council, was to be apprehended, from the opinion delivered by Sir William Scott, when the sentence was suspended. We wish we could say, that the prospect of an accommodation was greater than that of war—but when we look to the irritation which now exists in both countries, and that irritation daily increasing, it would seem almost impossible to avoid a rupture. We have so often predicted the ruinous consequences, which a war with Great Britain would produce, that we shall not take this occasion to repeat them.

If war must happen, we hope we shall not be found so divided a people, as many suppose, and we will venture to predict that the Federalists will be found amongst the firmest supporters of their country. If a man who loves his country believes a war unjust and unnecessary, he will use all honest and fair means to avoid it, but he is pledged no further.

Boston, August 8.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived last evening, brig Ann Maria, of New-York from Bordeaux, which she left on the 18th June—brings nothing of a particular nature. The Britannia, of Nantucket, was still under detention. The captain was at Paris. *The New-Orleans Packet was to sail on the 20th for New-York*, in which Mr. Ellery, of this town, was to take passage.—Capt. C. saw but one cruiser, on leaving the Cordovan, which he contrived to elude.—

Patriot.

New-York, August 10.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in this city of Messrs. Patrick and William Phelan, two of the persons taken in June last from on board the ship Bellisarius, on her passage from Dublin to this port, by his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Atalanta.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Phelan for the following account of the fate of the persons taken as above, which we publish for the information of their friends here.

On the arrival of the Atalanta at Halifax, the following persons and their families, consisting of forty-three individuals, were removed to a sloop, which sailed with them to the Island of St. John's, with directions that they should be *put on* the estate of Lord James Townshend.

Richard King, Jane King, James King, Mary King, Jane King, John Gilbert, John Birk, Eliza Birk, Thomas Walsh, Thomas Newman, Lawrence Current, Thomas Bird, Mary Bird, Valient Needham, Cath. Needham, Eliza Needham, Joseph Gilbert, Anne Gilbert, Ally Burton, Michael Murphy.

The following seventeen persons were continued on board the Atalanta, and are now probably employed in endeavors to snatch others of their friends or countrymen from a prospect of peace, liberty, and independence, to wear out life in an inhospitable clime and under the guidance of some absentee or unmerciful landlord; or unwillingly to aid in supporting the British claim to the exclusive sovereignty of the ocean.

Richard Langar, Peter Foley, James Graham, John Dunn, James Costegan, William Turner, Edward Dore, William Morgan, Peter Courtney, Michael M'Holland, Mathew Murphy, William Sutton, Bartle Turner, Edward Lately, Thom. Walsh, Martin Bambrick, Michael Bambrick.

Peter Foley, one of the above, having feigned illness, with a view to effect his discharge, the physician of the Atalanta said he would administer a remedy which would cure him if really ill, and force him to confess, if only pretendedly so; accordingly several blisters were successively applied until unfortunate Foley was compelled to acknowlege his feigned illness. Had he, however, been really ill, there is no doubt but that the doctor's prescription would have killed him as certain as if he were to administer potions of *warm water and bleeding.*

The Messrs. Phelans were permitted to land, on condition of remaining for life at Halifax; but conceiving that an engagement under such circumstances, and made to such a government, not binding in honor, they took an early opportunity of breaking their parole, and, after passing from place to place and from ship to ship, at length reached this city, the place of their original destination.

It is impossible to convey in adequate terms the scenes which presented themselves when these unfortunate people were removed from the Bellisarius, and again were to be separated by a removal of part of them from the Atalanta. In the first instance they were to part with many of their friends to be carried to the inhospitable clime of Halifax; in the latter case they were to be removed from thence to be carried they knew not where, and had seemed to form a fondness even for their wretched situation through fear of meeting worse, or through a desire not to be parted from their new partners in woe. But Lord Townshend's estate in the cold island of St. John's must for ever remain uncultivated but for this expedient. *Shamrock.*

Naval Battle.—The following account of a naval battle in the Mediterranean was brought by the Maria Theresa, 44 days from Lisbon:—

An Express had arrived from Admiral Cotton to Admiral Berkley, stating, that Admiral Cotton had fell in with a French fleet from Toulon, of 9 sail of the line, off Cape De Gatt, full of troops, and had succeeded in taking seven sail, and in sinking the other two. This account was published in an extra Gazette at Lisbon, by Mr. Stewart, British Ambassador at that place. *Com. Ad.*

EXAMINATION.

THE Citizens of Washington are informed, that there will be an EXAMINATION of *Miss SIMMONTT'S Pupils*, at her Academy in 14th near F street, to commence at 10 o'clock on Friday the 16th inst. Those interested in the education of youth, are respectfully invited to attend.

August 15—It

$7,000 DOLLARS AFLOAT

INDEPENDENT OF

$37,000 Stationary prizes,

IN THE

POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY,

Now drawing, in Georgetown, Columbia, and only 10,000 Tickets in the wheel!

TICKETS & SHARES

For sale by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Columbia.

Present price of Tickets, *Thirteen* dollars.

Tickets examined, and all Lottery information Gratis.

TAKE NOTICE—the next day of drawing will be on Friday the 16th inst.

August 15—

A GARDENER

Wants a situation for the ensuing year, who understands the management of the Kitchen, Fruit and Flower Garden to perfection; the propagating and rearing all sorts of trees and flowering Shrubs, and is well acquainted with the Farming business, would engage as Gardener alone, or as Gardener and Manager—Any commands directed for A. B. care of Mr. Lenack, Merchant, Capitol hill, will be attended to

August 15—6t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following *Valuable Property*, in the City of Washington, to wit: Two Lots bounded by the Virginia avenue, 4th street and 1 street, containing about 6000 feet, whereon is a new two story Brick & two Frame *Dwelling Houses*, brick *Carriage house & Stables*—two other *Lots* on L street whereon is one Brick & three frame dwelling houses—Seven other Lots on K and 13th streets, containing about 15,000 feet, whereon is a new Brick *Dwelling House* and about *two acres* well enclosed and rich—one Brick *House & Lot* on 5th street—a 15 years lease of Square 766—a 20 years lease of Square east of sq 797 both well enclosed and rich—several *Tracts of Land* in Pennsylvania—a *Gig, Family Carriage & 3 Horses.* All of said property will be sold low for cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods.

N. B. He has opened store on the Baltimore road by R. Ross's tavern, and another store on the Annapolis road 9 miles east of Bladensburg, where he solicits the aid of the generous public.

LEVI WHITE.

August 15—w3t

SALE BY AUCTION

On Thursday next the 15th inst at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Auction Room of the subscriber, on Pennsylvania avenue, a quantity of

NEW FURNITURE,

Consisting of Mahogany and Walnut Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, &c.—Mahogany, Walnut, Poplar and Pine Plank, also, Cabinet-makers Benches and working Tools.

The above sale will be well worth the attention of Cabinet-makers as, there are a number of articles in an unfinished state, all of which will be sold without reserve. Terms made known at time of sale.

In addition to the above will be sold a trunk of *Ladies Shoes; 3 Feather Beds, Bedding, &c.*

CHARLES JONES, Auct.

August 10—3t

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale at Auction on the premises, on Wednesday the 25th of September next, that handsome and well known FARM, the late dwelling plantation of *James Perry*, deceased, two miles from Montgomery Court House, on the main road from the mouth of Monocasy to Georgetown, containing about 380 acres—the improvements are a comfortable brick Dwelling House, frame Kitchen and Spinning House, a House for servants, a large Barn with large Stables adjoining thereto, and other convenient out houses; a spring of excellent water in the yard, with a brick Spring House, a little below it a large Still House, and near the main road a Grist and Saw Mill, large thriving Apple and Peach Orchards of choice fruits, besides a variety of other Fruit trees, a delightful garden. There is a sufficiency of wood on the place for its support, also a good portion of Meadow land. For terms, (which will be made easy) apply to Thomas P. Wilson, at Montgomery Court House, or to

JOHN WILSON,
RICHARD WOOTTON.

Montgomery county, August 15—6t

J. MILLIGAN'S PRIZE LIST

Of the *Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation* LOTTERY.

Nineteenth day's drawing—August 12

No. 297 a prize of		100	dollars.
2	prizes of	30	dollars.
5	do. of	20	dollars.
48	do. of	12	dollars.
113	do. of	10	dollars.

Gain of the wheel this day 3034 dollars.

Total gain of the wheel 19,712.

TICKETS & SHARES

For sale by JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Columbia.

Present price of Tickets, THIRTEEN Dollars.

*** All prize tickets above Ten Dollars renewable in the present class.

Letters (post paid) enclosing prize tickets or bank notes with orders for tickets punctually attended to.

Tickets examined and all Lottery information given gratis.

TAKE NOTICE.

The next day of drawing will be on Friday the 16th August.

August 15—

COMMISSIONERS OF THE TAX FOR SAINT MARY'S COUNTY, APRIL 17, 1810.

JOHN McWILLIAMS collector of the Tax for St Mary's county, returns to the commissioners of the tax, for said county "A list of such tract or tracts of land, lot or lots of land, and the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due together with the name or names of the persons or persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same," and that he "can find no personal property in the said county liable for or chargable with the payment of the same," to wit.

For what years.	To whom assessed.	Names of Lands	No acres.			Amount taxes due.		
		In Upper Resurrection Hundred						
1807-8-9	John T. Hawkins	Part Trent Neck	175					
		Trent Neck	1085					
		Do.	345					
		Do.	306					
		Indian Creek, with addition	64	1975	29	7	2	1-2
1807	Thomas A. Reeder	Hepworth	100					
		Falkirk	165					
		Do.	87					
		Boges Increase	257					
		Saint Johns	150					
		Plains of Jerico	12					
		Haphazard	304					
		Garden Spot	6 1 4					
		Goslins addition	21 3 4					
		Parting Path	61 1-4					
		Delebrook Manor	718					
		Same	365 1-4	2247 1 2	17	4	1	1-2
1808	Same	Haphazard	304					
		Garden Spot	6 1-4					
		Goslins addition	21 3 4					
		Parting Path	61 1-4	393 1-4	2	3	0	1-4
		In Chaptico Hundred.						
1807-8-9	James Johnstons, *heirs*	Chison	94					
		Desert Party	40	136	1	0	5	1-2
1807-8-9	Richard Mason's, *heirs*	Compton Purchase		100	1	10	11	1-4
		In Upper St. Clement's Hundred.						
1809	James Knott's, *heirs*	Part Hazard		33 1 3		2	7	1-2
1809	Richard Bond's *heirs*	Boston 50 Weems	355	405		11	7	1-2
1809	Townsend Eden's *heirs*	Bashford		300		2 16	2	1-2
		Same		same		5 5	0	
1806-7-8	Same	Bashford	150					
1809	Betty Ann Eden's *heirs*	Pt Neals Lot Barrendoe	292	442		6 13	4	
		Same		same	12	12	6	
1807-8	Same	Tilehley		50		4	0	1-2
1809	Notley Goldsmith	Mills Marsh		140		18	9	
do.	John Carpenter's *heirs*	Bayley's Risque		93 1 5	1	1	2	1-2
do.	Eliza Forbes	Friendship		65		5	3	
do.	Jease Thompson	Pt Bashford		400	6	1	9	1-2
do.	Jesse Jordan's *heirs*	Trumania	50					
1807-8	Samuel Keech's *heirs*	Devonshire	50					
	Do.	Stephens Good Luck	50					
	Do.	Stephens Venture	54					
	Do.	Ashcom's Green Field	100	269	4	7	6	
	Do.	*In Lower Saint Clement's Hundred*						
1809	William Bond's *heirs*	St Clements Manor		231	1	12	6	
1807-8	Same	Same		same	2	18	2	
1809	George Bullock	St Clements Manor		50		5	4	
do.	John Mattingley's *heirs*	Snowhill		100		8	0	1-2
do.	James Knott	Pt Hazzard		33 1-3		2	9	
1807-8	Same	Same		same		5	2	
1809	Ignatius Fenwick's *heirs*	Canoe Neck		726	21	11	8	
1807-8	Richard Mason's *heirs*	Deynard		220		2	4	4
		In Upper New Town Hundred						
1807-8	George Howard's *heirs*	Terry Wills		130		1	6	3 1-2
1809	Same	Same		same				
1807-8	Wm Carpenter's *heirs*	Cricksburns Purchase		99		1 15	3	
1809	Same	Same		same		18	7	1-2
1809	Martin French's *heirs*	Twitten Hem		100		4	6	1-2
do	Reginald Hopewell's *heirs*	Scotland		39 1 2		5	9	
1807-8	same	Same		same		11	1	1-2
1809	Joseph Howard's *heirs*	Scotland		12 1-2		5	7	1-2
1807-7	Same	Same		same		7	1	1-2
do.	Richard Mason's *heirs*	Le th'	80					
		Pt Yieldingbury	58 1 2					
		Hopton Park	90	228 1-2	1	1	9	1-2
		Same		same	2	1	3	
1807-8	Same	Long in Dispence						
1809	Thomas Mugg	Farthing's Gift		75		5	3	1-2
1809	Seneca Nelson's *heirs*	Backpart & Pomfret		255		13	8	1-2
1807-8	Same	Same		same	1	6	2	
1809	Thomas A. Reeder's *heirs*	St. John's	295					
		Reeder's Purchase	98					
		Young Man's Venture	344					
		Homestead	70					
		St John's	100					
		Baptist's Hope	38					
		Grave's Chance	24					
		4th Addition	209					
		Strop	44					
		Westfield	140					
		Middle Ground	175	1537	6	3	7	1-2
		Same		same	5	18	3	
1808	Same	Linstead	80					
1809	Thomas Shercliff's *heirs*	Green's Lot	18	98		7	10	1-2
do.	Ign. Thompson's *heirs*	Liestead	41					
		Addition	50					
		White Acre	60	151	1	6	3	
		same		same	2	10	0	
1807-8	Same	Hard Fortune		106		19	9	
1809	George Booth of Geo.	Hopton Park		155	1	12	11	1-2
do.	Thos Barberry	same		same	1	16	10	
1807-8	Same	Rumble Hounslow and Strand		988	5	12	4	1-2
1809	William Lansdale's *heirs*	same		same	5	7	6	
1808	Same	Lunc ster's Discovery		26		18	13	1-4
1809	Jere Lancaster	Pt Willingham	87 1-4					
do.	Ignatius Mattingley's *heirs*	St. Williams	100	189 1 4		18	7	1 2
		Rockey Point		100	1	0	1	
	John Daft's *heirs*	Pebney	95					
1807-8	Francis Hager's *heirs*	Pomfret Fields	152	247	2	6	8	1 2
do.		Dunnahan		60		18	9	
do.	Bent. Rily's *heirs*	St. Johns	295					
1807	Thomas A. Reeder's *heirs*	Reeders Purchase	98					
		Young Mans Venture	344					
		Homestead	70					
		St. Johns	100					
		Baptists Hope	38					
		Graves Chance	24					
		4th Addition	209					
		Strot	44					
		Westfield	140					
		Middle Ground	175	1537	6	7	7	1-2
		James Addition	158					
		Mill & Mill Seat	20					
		Pt Linstead	9	187				
		In Lower Resurrection Hundred						
1809	James Fenwick Ch. Co.	Inclosure	112					
		Beaverdam	98	1-2				
		Delebrooke	57 1-2	257	1	5	7	
do.	Edward J. Heard	Farm	500					
		Tavern	100					
		Plowdeus Recovery	96	694	4	12	10	
1807-8	Mary Fenwick	Fenwick Manor		92	1	1	0	1 2
		In Lower New Town Hundred,						
1808-9	Mary Fenwick	Well Found and Wheatley's Content		132	2	1	6	
1809	Richard Brown's *heirs*	Chowls Rest		50		2	8	
		In Harvey Hundred.						
1807-8	Henry J. Garroll of Somerset county	Smith's Discovery		50	1	10	9	
		In Poplar Hill Hundred.						
1807	John Downs, sen.	Devise 1-2 of Forrest of Dean & Abells Chance		83		3	4	1 2
		Upper Saint Mary's Hundred.						
1807-8	Les, Holliday's P. Gen. C'y.	No name		150		17	6	1-2
		In Saint Inigoes Hundred.						
1809	Barnaby Rhodes's *heirs*	Eliza Manor		50		2	7	1-2

ORDERED that John McWilliams collector of the tax for Saint Mary's county, cause advertisements expressing the name or names of the aforesaid tract or tracts, or the numbers or numbers of such lot or lots of land, and the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due, together with the name or names of the person or persons respectively chargeable for the same, to be inserted at least once per week for and during four weeks in the Federal Republican and Baltimore and the National Intelligencer of Washington city; notifying that unless the county charges due on the lands aforesaid shall be paid to the collector of said county within the space of thirty days after the publication of the notice as aforesaid is completed the land so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

Test E. J. MILLARD, C. C. Tax for St. Mary's county.

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested in the property or any part thereof above described, that unless the county charges as above specified, are paid to the subscriber by the 9th day of September next, the lands and lots of ground, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes and legal charges thereon respectively due, will be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same

JOHN McWILLIAMS, late Collector of St. Mary's county.

August 6—w4t

FOR ORLEANS.

The Schooner

WILLIAM EATON,

A good vessel and well found, will sail in all next week. For freight or passage (having good accommodations,) apply to

JOSEPH FORREST.

August 13—5t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wishing to close the business of his late *Hatter's Shop*, hereby informs those persons indebted to him on that account, that Mr. JOHN QUEEN is authorised to settle with them.

JOSEPH CARBERRY.

August 13—3t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the city of Washington, on or about the 26th of June, a

BRIGHT SORREL HORSE,

about 10 years old, a blaze on his face, a white spot on each shoulder, a lump on his back about the size of an egg, three white feet and the other a little white about the hoof, trots and gallops, looks rather dull about the head, in good order and shod all round. Whoever brings him home shall receive the above reward, or FIVE Dollars for information where I can get him

JOHN D'UGLASS, living near the canal, N Jersey avenue, city of Washington.

August 13—3t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST at the Theatre in Washington on Monday night the 1st July last, *Ninety Dollars in Bank Notes*, and a *Ticket* of the Potomac and Shenandoah Lottery, No. 14600; the notes were, one $50 of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, one $20, Bank of Virginia, and the other not recollected. Any person who may now hold the Lottery Ticket it is expected will come forward and make it known, as affidavit has been made to it, so that payment will be stopped in case it draws a prize. I will give the above reward to any one who will give such information as may lead to the recovery of the Money and Ticket

HANSON CATLETT.

Washington, August 13—3t

NOTICE

WILL be offered at Public Sale on Wednesday the 21st inst at the house of *Edward Pye*, Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

lying in Cobneck, said county, containing about 360 acres. The soil is well adapted in the growth of Indian Corn, Wheat, Clover, &c. About one third of the Land is heavily timbered. Its situation is equal to any on Potomac, it being bounded South West by said River, N East by Cuckold's Creek, both of which abound with fish, oysters and wild fowl. It has a comfortable dwelling house, together with the necessary buildings upon it. It is presumed a further description is unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will view the Land before the day of sale. It will be sold in in one or two Tracts, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. The terms of sale are as follow: one fourth of the purchase money paid in hand, the balance in four annual instalments with bond and approved security, and interest from the time possession is given, which will be on the 1st January, 1812, and a good and sufficient deed clear of all incumbrances will be given by EDW DIGGES.

N B. Any person wishing to view the abovementioned Land will call on Mr. *William Penn* living near the premises.

August 13—3t

PUBLIC SALE

WILL be exposed to public sale at the house of Adam Robb, tavern keeper, Rockville, the county town of Montgomery, Md. on Thursday the 12th day of September next, and the sale to continue from day to day until the whole of the real estate of the late *William Prater Williams* of the said county are sold, being about 800 or 1000 acres of LAND, about 500 or 600 acres adjoining the said town, including the jail and part of the court-house square; the balance about 4 miles on the Baltimore road, with the improvements thereon, and there are springs on the said Lands, meadow grass, and more may be made; the soil is not equal to the first rate lands in Maryland, but may be made with a free use of plaister and clover by those who will give it a chance, as some gentlemen adjoining each tract have proved by the use of clover and plaister—Also, some LOTS in the said town. The Lands may be divided so as to suit the purchaser—the terms will be one fourth in hand, the balance in one, two, or three annual payments with approved security. Possession given this Fall, and the privilege of seeding immediately, and conveyance when paid for. The situation of these Lands is equal to most in the state, in a genteel, agreeable and healthy neighbourhood, about 30 miles from Baltimore, 27 from Fredericktown, 13 from Clarksburg, 13 from Georgetown and the city of Washington, where there are several merchant mills; about 10 or 12 miles from Richard Owen's merchant mills, and about 20 from Ellicott's merchant mills, who generally give the highest price for wheat. The Land may be seen at any time previous to the sale, by applying to Upton Beall and Thomas Wilson in Rockville and Walter Caid Williams near the last mentioned land.

EDWARD O. WILLIAMS, Agent for the heirs of the said Wm. P Williams.

August 8—w3t

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD,

FOR SALE by order of the orphan's court of Washington county, on Saturday the 17th inst. at D vis' Hotel, at 11 o'clock A. M. all the interest of the estate of the late John M'Elwee, deceased, for a term of years, in and to lots 25 & 26, in square 378, in the city of Washington. This property is situated between Pennsylvania avenue and E street, near the great hotel and the centre market; in a neighborhood increasing in improvements and population faster than any other in this city. The terms are 200 years (renewable) and the rent only nominal.

Apply to John Ott, of Georgetown, or James Kearney, F street, Washington, heirs

REBECCA M'ELWEE, *Admr.*

August 6, 1811

LANDS, IN THE STATE OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY

FOR SALE,

BY Virtue of the last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the lands of the testator in the states of Ohio & Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information than respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Dun, residing in, or near the town of Chillicothe in the State of Ohio.

DANIEL CALL, Executor of the last will & testament of Robert Means, dec'd

Jeffersonville, July 19

NOTICE

THE Stockholders of the *Potomac Copper Mine* are called upon to pay up TEN Dollars on each share, being the third call, to *Jeremiah Brannagan*, Georgetown, on or before the 20th August next. By order of the Directors

DANL. C. BRENT, President.

July 30—1m

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

The brick corner house, at present occupied by Major Wm. Reily, as a store and dwelling, next door to the subscriber's residence. The building may be occupied for a store and family, jointly or separately. It affords a genteel residence for one private family, or two, if small. The situation has advantages perhaps not exceeded by any in the city. Possession to be given on the first May next, if speedy application be made before another arrangement is made in relation to the premises. Reasonable terms as to price and time of payment, in case of sale or lease, may be had by a good tenant by applying to

Also, another handsome new two story Brick House, which will be ready for occupation at the same time, situated about half way between the War Office and the mouth of the Tiber, with a very large piece of ground attached to it.

JOHN P. VAN NESS.

April 9—

FOR SALE OR RENT,

An excellent

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE,

On Pennsylvania avenue opposite Mr. Weightman's Book-store, now in the occupancy of Dr. Baker. Possession will be given on 1st October next. For terms apply to

ROBERT UNDERWOOD.

July 13—tf

THIS is to give notice, that I have obtained a Patent, bearing date the 22d May 1811, for *blending and fastening Window Sashes by means of a Spring instead of weights & pullies.* Having, as the inventor thereof, the exclusive right of using it throughout the United States for the term of fourteen years: I hereby forbid all persons from using the same without right first obtained from me.

I will sell the right of the invention either by states or counties.

JOHN BALLTHROPE.

Paris, Virg. July 18—10t

FOR RENT,

A GOOD two story *Brick House*, on South Capitol street near N street. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber,

CHARLES H VARDEN,

Capitol Hill.

July 30—tf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY authority of a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, sitting for the county of Washington as a court of Chancery, the subscriber will on Saturday the 17th day of August next at D vis's Hotel, in the City of Washington at 11 o'clock A. M. set up and expose to public sale Lot numbered four in square No. 119; Lots No. 10 & 11 in Sq. 1020; Lots No. 2 & 3 in Sq. 1045; Lots No 6, 7, 8 and 9 in Sq. 1020, and all that part of Lot No. 3, in Sq. 118 being 35 feet — inches front on Pennsylvania avenue, being the property of the late John McElwee, deceased, and sold for the purpose of paying his debts.

Terms of sale, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond with approved security or securities for the payment of the purchase money in 12 months with interest from the day of sale or negotiable notes with good and approved endorsers with like interest.

The creditors of the said John McElwee, deceased are hereby informed that by the said decree they are allowed three months from the time of the sale aforesaid, to exhibit their claims to the clerk of the said court, with the proof and vouchers thereof, as the auditor will then proceed to audit and ascertain their respective dividends, and a distribution will be made.

JOHN OTT, Trustee.

July 6—7w

NEW GOODS.

SAMUEL FITZHUGH

Has just received and now opening a large and general assortment of

SPRING DRY GOODS,

With an extensive assortment of the most fashionable

PAPER HANGINGS,

With Velvet borders for entries.

July 12—15t

WANTED.

A good Gardener and Farmer,

For the next year (or immediately if not now engaged) a Gardner and Manager to my farm (Petworth) near this city, a person who is well acquainted with the Clover Husbandry, and can come *highly recommended*, for honesty, sobriety, industry and skill in farming would be preferred. Apply to

JOHN TAYLOE.

August 6—2aw2w

NOTICE

WILL be exposed to public sale on the 8th day of September next, at Long's Hotel, all the right, title, claim and interest of George Adams in and to a *Frame Dwelling House* and 20 feet front of the south east corner of Lot No 1 in square 784, subject to a ground rent of $20 per annum, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from the Circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington at the suit of Wm. C Newton. Terms of sale cash. Sale to commence *precisely* at 2 o'clock.

W. BOYD, Marshal.

August 8, 1811

Also at the same time and place, will be exposed to public sale, all the right, title, claim and interest of James Eden, in and to *Lot* No. 13 in square 656 and *Lot* No. 5 in square 744, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, at the suit of Christiana Hamilton.

Terms of sale cash

W. BOYD, Marshal.

August 10 2aw2w

Montgomery county, to wit.

I HEREBY certify that William Blanchard brought before me as a trespassing stray, on his inclosure, a BLACK GELDING, about fourteen and a half hands high, a blaze face, a small saddle on the nose, some saddle spots, shod all round, his mane cut short and appears to have been worked in the geers. Given under the hand of one of the justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, on the 7th day of Aug. 1811

WALT. BEALL

The owner of the above stray is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM. BLANCHARD.

August 10—3t

STOLEN

ON Sunday night last from the pasture adjoining the Subscriber's dwelling, *Bay Horse* eight years old about fifteen hands high, a star in his face, a black mane hanging on each side his neck, and the part on his right side has been cut off (if not altered) is grown very bushy—two saddle spots on him—if not stolen he is rode off, as the above described Black Gelding taken before *Walter B. Beall*, was found in his pasture on Sunday morning with the mane cut off. Any person giving information of the said *Bay Gelding* to the subscriber near Montgomery Court House shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

WM. BLANCHARD.

August 10—3t

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber the 1st of March, a negro man named TOM, commonly called TOM BROWN, about 24 or 25 years of age, of a dark yellowish complection, about feet 7 or 8 inches high, has one leg and foot considerably larger than the other, owing to its being hurt when young, which produced a swelling ever since; he frequently wears trowsers to hide the difference in them, or wraps the other to make it in proportion; he has also a remarkable scar on his belly near his navell near the size of a dollar, occasioned by a burn—Tom is a soft spoken fellow, can read. Whoever will secure him in any jail so that he is got again, or bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward BENJAMIN SEDWICK

Hamstead, King George county, Virg

August 10—8t

SALE AT AUCTION

ON Saturday the 21st day of September next, at 4 o'clock, P M will be sold at Public Auction at Long's Hotel, in the city of Washington, Lot No 17, in square No. 634, under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, as a Court of Chancery, to foreclose certain mortgages heretofore made by Amariah Frost to John G Isaid. The purchaser to give a note with an approved endorser payable 60 days after the sale, negotiable at some bank in the district.

August 2—ts CHARLES GLOVER.

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the 8th day of September next at Shinnway's Tavern, N Yard, all the right, title, claim and interest of John Hall in & to a part of *Lot* No. 1 in square 881, together with a *Two story Brick House* thereon, taken by virtue of five writs of fieri facias, issued from the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Washington, one at the suit of James A. Porter, one at the suit of Jesse Barnes, one at the suit of George Lake, one at the suit of Michael Quigly, and one at the suit of Wm Prout. Terms of sale cash. Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock.

WASHINGTON ROYD, Marshal.

August 10—tawts

Maryland, Charles county, ss.

I hereby certify that William Richardson of said county brought before me, one of the justices of peace in and for the county aforesaid, as a trespassing stray on his enclosures, a BLACK MARE, about 8 years old, 14 1-2 hands high, three white feet, a very small blaze in her face, trots and gallops, and shod all round. Given under my hand this third day of August, 1811 GEO. H. SPALDING.

The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

August 10—3t

THE LINE OF STAGES,

FROM WASHINGTON CITY TO FREDERICKSBURG, IN VIRGINIA,

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, are in much better order *than heretofore*, and that they are determined to spare *no pains or expense* to make the line equal to any in the United States, by always keeping on the road *good and easy Carriages; active and steady horses; sober, careful and obliging Drivers.* They therefore flatter themselves the travellers coming *via that admirable line from Baltimore* to this city will not be much disappointed, when they encounter this lately improved line.

The mail stage leaves Washington daily at three P M and passing through Alexandria, Occoquan, Dumfries, Aquia, and Stafford court house, arrives at Fredericksburg by 7 o'clock the next morning.

RETURNING.

Leaves Fredericksburg every day at three P M and by the same route arrives at Washington City at six o'clock the next morning

For the further accommodation of travellers an excellent coachee leaves Alexandria every other day at four o'clock A M and by the same route (breakfasts at Occoquan, dines at Stafford court house) reaches Fredericksburg early in the evening.

RETURNING.

Leaves Fredericksburg at four o'clock A. M. (breakfasts at Stafford court house, dines at Occoquan) and gets into Alexandria in good time in the evening

N B Good accommodations on the road at the houses of call

Washington City, Sept. 5th, 1811 2aw2w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

STRAYED or were stolen from the Commons in this city, about the last of June, TWO COWS. The one is red, large bodied and very fat—the only white about her, now recollected, is a small star in her forehead—had her horns bored the last year with a gimlet—flesh marks not recollected. The other a pied cow, long bodied, has a white ridge down her back and white belly, with wide extended horns—flesh marks not recollected, The above reward will be given for the delivery of both, or five dollars for either, to the subscribers living near the Centre Market.

GEORGE MOORE,

August 8—3t&w1w JAMES HEWITT.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on Thursday the 14th instant from the subscriber living on the Heights of St Clement's Bay, a Negro Man named DICK, (formerly belonged to Mr. R Lord Watts) calls himself *Richard Thomson*, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, straight and well made, 35 years of age, dark complexion, a grum look, seldom speaks unless spoken to, has a high forehead, a mole on the right side of his neck, and long whiskers; he is an excellent blacksmith, and has many scars on his face, arms and legs, burnt by the cinders of iron. Had on and took with him a black cloth coat, half worn, light drab colored small clothes, fur hat with a piece out of the rim, and a variety of other clothing unknown—it is probable he will change his name and dress, being a very artful fellow, I expect he will provide a pass and endeavor to get to Baltimore, as he ran away some years ago and shipped from that port to the West Indies; he has a sound other relations and friends in the city. *Twenty Dollars* reward will be given if taken in the county, if 40 miles from home $30, if 60 miles $40, and if taken in Baltimore, or out of the state, secured in any jail so that I get him again, the above reward and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. JAMES WALKER.

☞ All masters of vessels and other persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing the above described Negro Man at their peril. J. W.

Head of St. Clement's Bay,

St Mary's c'ty, Md June 22—w8t

FOR SALE,

That valuable & well known Tract of Land, called

INDIAN TOWN,

In Charles county, on Nanjemoy creek, 3 miles from its mouth and 7 from Port Tobacco, containing 633 acres—in point of soil equal to any. It is presumed that any person inclined to purchase will view the premises, it is therefore unnecessary to state further particulars. A liberal credit will be given on two thirds of the purchase money.

THOS. HARBEAUS.

Port Tobacco, May 20—w4t